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Mr. PUTNAM spen

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel

Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

Governor Sulzer's "Home Rule."

Governor Sulzer told the Municipal Athens or Rome." It is obvious that we neither want nor can have anything particularly original. State the forms of government that obtained in Rome and Athens he will cifically what he meant by the phrase "home rule" he said:

"Cities should be as free from interference from the State as the States should be free from the Federal Government.

" Municipalities should be independent in matters of purely local concern, and they should have the right to adopt their own charters, just as the people of the State have the right to adopt their own constitution.

' Municipalities should have the right to call city charter conventions the same as the people of the State have the right to public utilities being the ultimate goal, sel's office, the workers in the Magiscall a constitutional convention

But the city is a political subdivision of the State, created by the State, subordinate to it in every detail of its composition and administration and dependent on it for protection, while the relation of the State to the United States is entirely different. With the Governor's contention that the State should not interfere with cities, towns and counties in purely local affairs there will be general agreement; a charter convention would probably produce private to public ownership is apparently nothing more unsatisfactory than our Legislature made charter; however, it will be necessary to define "matters of purely local concern" carefully, and it will be difficult indeed to induce citizens of New York who happen to be residents of cities to surrender their right to the constant guardianship of the sovereign State.

The Night Managuvres.

If the reports cabled to all the papers of this country are true that of British and French submarines are regarded as having considerable international significance. Such combined which is essential to their economical manœuvres, coming at a time when development": there is friction between France and Germany and both countries are contemplating enormous increases in their by the latter as a plain intimation that France and Britain are more than ever of one mind and that an attack on one Power means an attack on both.

The reports, however, should be accepted with considerable reserve. While it is undoubtedly a fact that the entente between the two Powers has never been more firmly cemented, manœuvres of the kind indicated would at this time appear needlessly provocative. The presence by mere coincidence in the same waters and at the same time of British and French submarines and the exchange of wireless greetings that would naturally take place would be a sufficient explanation of the origin of the reports of regularly planned man-

Bothering Firebugs.

If compelling persons who want fire insurance to make written application cially selected citizens when the city therefor and forcing the companies councillors are to be chosen. The to take care that the goods specified council employs a mayor, who "can best in their policies actually exist will put be described as a general manager serious obstacles in the way of incen- subject to the control of the council diaries the whole town will be in favor acting as a board of directors for the of the legislation which is to be proposed people, and under civil service organizaat Albany to-day. Commissioner John- tion the mayor and city council employ son believes the law he has drafted all other city officials, from top to botwill be of considerable help in the curb- tom." In Germany mayors are eming of dangerous criminals. It has the ployed as corporations employ their for twelve hours (in winter) indorsement of officials and experts chief executive officers here: for proved who have made a careful study of the ability. The cities often compete for firebug business, a fact that will have the services of men who have shown danced great weight with the public.

guilty of arson and their severe pun- contract for life, in order that he shall to take it from us. ishment should continue, regardless of not be lured away to another city. In any new legislation that may be Prussia mayors are employed for terms enacted. If every fire of suspicious of twelve years, but "it is well underorigin be investigated rigidly the in- stood that if the mayor has served satiscendiaries responsible for most cases factorily he shall be reemployed, unless of arson will be caught, to the discour- he has reached the retiring ager" agement of other house burners. The Munich hires a new mayor on probation enforcement of the criminal law is a for three years, and if he makes a good deterrent that New York city and State mayor it installs him for life. This would do well to try.

The Voice of the Irish.

It is not for the inexpert to praise the pay on reaching the age limit. may be thought symbolic and inevi- restriction. The administration is put Manchester, and the Bell Finedon.

wars and was a fighter.

Houston Hears From a Scout. When the people of Houston decided When the people of Houston decided some taxpayers think the expenditure of the Guatre Septembre.

Washington office, Hibbs Budding.

When the people of Houston decided to make of it the greatest seaport on the Gulf of Mexico the Texas city's insist here upon my right to say to such If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and developed, thus in the beginning givhow other urban communities had been articles returned they must in all cases send stamps ling an encouraging indication of good tax collector, to refund to each his pro rata sense. One of the methods of education share of the cost of the undertaking. adopted was the employment of FRANK PUTNAM, who was sent to Europe to spend four months inspecting the Government Association and the legis- France and northern and central Ger-State Conference of Mayors last week but the reports by Mr. PUTNAM show many. The time for the task was short. that we "need home rule to create c ty that he wasted none of it, and they condemocracies, or republics, like those of tain matter well put and of value, if not

of the kind. If Governor Sulzer at-should not suffer the usual occultation tempts to establish anywhere in this of public documents he wrote twentyone letters for publication in the Housfind himself travelling a lonely road. supplemented with a general summary ton newspapers, and these he has now When Governor Sulzer described spe- of his impressions, all being printed by the city of Houston, to which THE SUN acknowledges its gratitude for a copy of the resultant pamphlet.

Mr. PUTNAM found the cities of Europe as a rule owning their gas and electric works, and many of them owning and operating their street railways. The principle of municipal ownership and deal of confidence in him. operation is well established in Great Britain and in Germany, and its application is constantly extending, the muni-Of the advocates of this policy Mr. PUT-

NAM writes tive men of affairs, backed, of course, by success of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities in these leading cites of Europe is not any longer á debatable subject; their complete transference from nly a question of a few years.

Now the "solid, substantial, conservative men of affairs" in one land do not differ materially from those in another: why, therefore, are they advocates of a public policy on one side of the Atlantic and opposed to it on the other? Mr. PUTNAM does not answer this question but who cares for a "well balanced categorically, but he supplies the ma- meal"? terial for a complete explanation. In a word, the European cities treat their government as a matter of business, where we treat ours as a matter of cooperating in night manœuvres in the of Europe so organized as to procure that continuity of constructive policies HARD BERENSON.

"In the cities of Great Britain, as a rule, only one-third of the city council is elected each year, thus assuring that at least two- and who gets more joy and fun out of land forces, could only be interpreted thirds of the councillors shall be familiar his adventure? The Colonel is an adontinuance. I find the administrative officers of these British cities -clerk, treas- | well. orer, auditor, &c. -are installed in office for ife, the theory being that each year of their added experience in this work is an asset to the city by reason of making them more efficient public servants."

> Strong as is this tendency in Great Britain, it reaches its most potent development in Germany, in many ways the most modern of nations. There the complete separation of politics and municipal administration is shown:

In the cities of Germany this purpose to procure continuity of constructive policies s more strongly emphasized than in Great Britain, and city management in the German ities is a profession, ranking with the most onored professions.

The electorate in German cities is restricted to taxpayers and a few espeability by their accomplishments. In Meantime relentless pursuit of persons such a case the mayor is hired under system affects all the municipal officers. and each has the assurance of permanent employment and adequate retirement

Patrician Saint. Many tales are told Under such management the operaof the origin of this Roman conqueror tion of public utilities by public officers the oldest inhabited house in England, beats even of Ireland. The cyclopædia wherein presents an aspect wholly different from of Ireland. The cyclopedia wherein presents an aspect wholly different from this record, having been built as a boathouse to the majority of us take refuge tells us that which it bears in the United offa about 795. It has, however, not served Saint PATRICK was of the "middle class," States. In America the city officers are as an inn so long as some other buildings. gives us a philological explanation which chosen by the voters at large, without as the Saracen's Head, Newark, the Old Green Man, Erdington, the Seven Stars, Withy-grove,

table. "The British name of the future into power by politics, and cannot disapostle was Sucar, to which modern regard politics in its treatment of pub-Welsh 'hygod,' 'warlike,' corresponds." lie questions. Thus an element is in-The saint from the discipline of Lerins troduced that is practically eliminated and other hard trials conquered in his in the cities of Germany, and all problems of administration must be ap-He dreamed that among the epistles proached with due regard for it. In of a man called Victorious one began Germany many restrictions can be imof a man called Victorious one began with the words "The voice of the Irish."

In many senates and in many litera
forcement here, no matter how desir
identity and community of interest between tures the voice of the Irish has been able they might seem to a disinterested a few leaders of finance, which has resulted heard. Mr. Years and Lady Gregory intelligent public. For example, four control of money and credit in the hands of such a great newspaper as The Sun ideas forces of the Old World. He does not seem might say that it was well heard in the German cities "maintain municipal ser- a comparatively few men." While the com- which those who have trade relations to realize that such an ice and democratic strange and moving dialogue between vice colleges; in these colleges aspirants mittee reports that he is a good natured for city positions, high and low, re-It is not our object even on this festi- ceive training to fit them for the posts val to compliment the Irish, who have to which they aspire. None is applenty of voices. We merely take the pointed until he has completed his permitted that the permitted tha liberty of inviting those, irrespective riod of training and proved his effi-All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay- of nationality, who love literature to ciency." Here is something rather difthe fact that men of genius are alive or ferent from our prosperous civil service Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun lately dead in Ireland; that perhaps the "schools," which are private institutions one appealing and genuine voice of for cramming candidates to get them

Mr. PUTNAM spent \$2,700 in his trip. He closes his report thus:

"Learning since my return home that government wanted first of all to learn taxpayers that I stand ready on their demand, and on presentation by them of a properly certificated voucher from the city

We feel that Houston made a good investment in Mr. PUTNAM's trip, and we shall be glad to share with him the slow pokes to the extent of taking up at least one of the vouchers that may be presented to him in accordance with his offer of restitution.

Inside of Eight Months.

To-night or to-morrow the subway is in the best position to know what they mean says:

"The assertion which I have heard made nany times lately, that there will be no relief from present transit conditions for at least four years, is absolutely false. Inside of eight months there will be a tangible showing of relief, and inside of fourteen months there will be marked improvement in the boroughs of Manhattan, Kings and Queens.

The man's name is EDWARD E. Mc-CALL. A good many of us have a good

In spite of the high cost of living the Kings county Commissioner of Jurors cipal ownership and operation of all the employees in the Corporation Countrates' Courts, second division, the attaches of the municipal courts, the Sheriff of Kings county, the members of "I find the leaders in the popular demand | the Board of Water Supply, the District for municipal ownership and operation of Attorney of New York county, the good such utilities are not there, as here, radical men in the Department of Education politicians, but solid, substantial, conserva- and the trusty civil servants in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and the majority of their fellow citizens of all Electricity all assuage their thirsts with groups and classes. The propriety and expensive potable waters not drawn from south Azbiil will reverse his trolley on rethe city mains. Why should they not? They do not have to pay for these waters. The taxpayers, whose customary tipple is Croton, foot the bills and are right glad that their agents can have the luxuries of life.

> WOODRUFF bars O'LOUGHLIN. - News. Not even an annovance.

The University of Wisconsin has proved that "four adults leading fairly active lives can be supplied with well

Colonel Roosevel r has promised to make a short address. THE SU

Three new Raphaels found -Headline Respectfully submitted to Mr. BERN

I claim to be a little of an adventurer

myself. - Colonel ROOSEVELT. A "gentleman adventurer," as Mr. Kip-LING and the Elizabethans would say; with municipal policies and pledged to their venturer in the good sense; he "takes chances," and as a rule they turn out

From a Servian Officer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have received a letter from a friend who is an officer in the Servian army that may be of

"Belgrade.—I found your letter at nel, marching through undescribable and impossible roads. We often marched all or kept watch all night, and the following day had to take by storm sheer, impenetrable positions

"And yet we are jolly. My men, I have 250 under me, laughed and joked in spite of the severe fire we were under now our soldier, he is used from birth to accommodate himself with very little. In skilled hands and arms; the best, certainly, eace a simple peasant, he always sleeps outdoors, even in winter, protecting his

he ever was at home, and this explains why he was able to fight all day, keep watch at night, fight the following day or march thirty to forty miles.

had to take it by storm. On that occasion an approaching train. we were forced to be in water up to our chests shy" did not apply in his case. had we entered the town, the music band means an investment for him that will began to play the 'Kolo,' and till the small hours of the night our frenzied soldiers

The following morning we fought at Florina and pushed on to the Adriatic S as far as Durazzo, and now Austria wants

No wonder we bitterly hate Austria to such an extent that we can hardly keep our soldiers from crossing the Austrian rontier, and if they do it will be the bloodiest war in history. As the peace negotiations came to naught

ny vacation is over and I am off for the battlefield again, whence, if everything goes battlefield again, where well, you will hear from me."

March 15. A. LAMPSI.

Old Houses.

use at Winkel acquired for a public museur is said to be the oldest dwelling in Germany, having been built for the Archbishop of Mayence in 830. According to some authorities the Fighting Cocks Inn, St. Albans, which claims to be

THE "MONEY TRUST."

Big Business and Finance? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since the existence of a "Money Trust" has been discovered by one of the giant hunting committees of Congress, it is interesting to take a look at this particular giant. He giant and that it has no evidence "that this power is being used oppressively," theless it recommends that he should be

The committee finds that the "Money Trust" does not control all the money, nor country, but it says that the existing condition is that the "Money Trust" monopo- methods to obtain this end. Competition enjoy. lizes the great financial transactions and dictates the credits that shall be extended and conspicuous business enterprises. It is a relief to know that the "Money Trust" does not oppress the more modest endeavors of our citizens, but confines itself to the important and conspicuous business enterprises; and it is interesting to know that a Congress committee appears as a champion and defender of our usually abused "important business enterprises. any one imagine any other condition than

that the great business enterprises must go to great financial interests? The smaller institutions could be of little use to them in great financial undertakings. The great railroad systems, the great manufacturing industries, which are developing the greatness of this country at home and abroad, have themselves created the necessity for financial requirements.

The report of the committee comments on the fact that in England and France there is no such community of interest between banking institutions as the committee finds to exist in this country, and the committee expresses the hope that a state of healthy rivalry between banking institutions may be brought back in this country as a result contracts will be signed. The man who of its recommendations. As a matter of is in the best position to know what they between the situation in England and France and that which exists in this country; in those countries there is a small number of very big banking institutions, while in this country there is a small number of very big banking groups; but in both cases the ser

> I suggest the appointment of a Congress committee to investigate and report upon method by which this country can prosper and keep pace with the world's progress without bigness in business and bigness in finance. We are accomplishing nothing by merely destroying bigness wherever we find

P. LEWIS ANDERSON. NEW YORK, March 16.

CARROLL AZBILL

The Affablest Motorman and Conductor of a Perfect Line.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir public be pleased policy has reached its potheosis in the city of Winchester, Ky. The street car line there extends from the ailroad station on the north of the city o the outskirts of the residence section on he south, a distance of perhaps two miles. The service consists of one electric car in charge of Carroll Azbill, who is both motor nan and conductor. If his car is going vithout irreparable injury to his schedule he will whit for you a reasonable length of time if you are not ready to go when his ar comes along: he gives whatever assistance is necessary in the matter of getting your grips and valises on and off the car. the case of ladies even to and from

If you advise him of your desire to go to the station for a certain train, he will stop his car in front of your house and clang his bell until you make your appearance, and if you do not come he leaves his car and rings our doorbell. I might record many in stances of his perfect courtesy, but will add only this one: A fond mother who reides on the extreme north of the city not sheels him aboard the street car and sends half away. After a visit of a few hours the infant makes the return trip in the same manner, and neither mother nor grandother has suffered the least uneasiness

Now that is the way things are ordered Any other kind of service would not It into the life of the community What he may desire to be, the conductor of the Winchester street railway inevitably becomes a perfect gentleman. He cannot travel day in and day out with his passen-

gers and remain just an ordinary con-ductor. WILLIAM A. BUCKNER. NEW YORK, March 16.

Legless Fitting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our appeal for funds with which to buy the hero cripple William L. Fitting a pair of really efficient artificial legs to replace he two crude wooden stumps run over negotiations. For the last four months we woman at Westbury, L. I., has brought assert that the greenbacks taken in were went through a rain of bullets and shrap-some responses, but not enough for the not reissued? purpose. So far we have received but \$57. impossible roads. We often marched all and we need \$300 to buy the legs that will day in rain, wet to the skin, slept on stones enable him to do better than hobble around as a flagman at a railroad crossing, his present employment. The kind of legs we want to buy are o

rather elaborate mechanism with be can walk normally; get up and down You stairs, stand, sit or kneel, and thus ente where he can capitalize We have investigated this case very fully.

flock from the wolves, and so the war was Fitting is a temperate, steady, hard work-no great hardship for him. "He was amply and well fed, more than bravery was not of a spasmodic kind. He met the loss of his legs at the age of 15 with constant courage, and has never allowed his misfortune to be an excuse for dissipa-tion, intemperance or not to earn a living "Your friends the Greeks have helped us to maintain his self-respect. In other immensely on sea, but on land they were of little help to us. They ought to have the dramatic and self-sacrificing rush to taken Bitolja, but they were beaten and we push the Polish woman from in front of that to take it by storm. On that occasion an approaching train. "Once bitten, twice No sooner does not mean merely \$300 for Fitting: bring him bigger monthly wages for the rest of his life

Every day's delay means that much longe The sooner he gets the new legs the soone he can get to work, which is his highest ambition. We appeal again for recognition for this unusual heroism

All contributions should be sent to the Cripples Welfare Society, 156 Fifth avenue ieroge W. Ryder, secretary and treasurer, New York city. GEORGE W. RYDER. NEW YORK, March 16.

Two Questions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am interested in the two questions propounded by your correspondent "Silas Straight." Mr. Bent did not answer them. First, why es redemption of greenbacks in gold create a necessity for issuing bonds if the

NEW YORK, March 16.

I have always accepted the claim that redemption made bonds necessary, but now that the question has been raised I am not clear as to the answer. The second question, as I recollect it, was why we could not receive greenbacks nowadays for all Government dues HENRY HARRIS.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA. AMERICAN TROOPS ON PARADE. CARNEGIE TRUSTEES Can the Country Prosper Without From the President of the American They Represent an Industrial and Not Manufacturers Export Association.

Business Man" and written from Santiago the most slovenly in the world.

The committee finds that the "Money republies the Germans and the English of watching quadrennially on March 4 the Trust" does not control all the money, nor have secured the bulk of the trade and all the banks, nor all of the resources of the would like to keep it, but that does not in the world; but it would be at the cost country, but it says that the cost is unavoidable in business, and it is the duty of the American manufacturers to main with the pursuits of peace because over them because they have long been known in that market.

That there is sometimes in Latin America dishonest or unfair collusion between Government officials and importers does not those countries. In my opinion the same But on the charge of monopolizing, can evil exists in Europe, and it would be rash any one imagine any other condition than to say that even this country has not suf-

fered from this political cancer. Your correspondent criticises the honesty of the South American merchant. My experience for many years has proved that the South American merchant who is worthy of credit always keeps his word; it remains for the manufacturer, however, to find out whether that merchant deserves burden of reimbursing the hunkers and great financial institutions to handle their this credit or not. The same difficulty

There is in my opinion no better distributor of Latin American business news than the Pan-American Union at Washington. Its magazine states conditions accurately and its statistics can be relied upon. NEW YORK, March 16. M. DE MOREIRA.

The Salant Double Land Tax Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I un erstand that the intention of the Salan bill is to make the tax rate on buildings one half of the tax rate on land, arriving at that result in five years by an annual reduction of 10 per cent, on the building

ax rate
The New York Congestion Committee ppointed by the Mayor has indersed this and restrict the height of new buildings, reduce the present and prevent the future population congestion in New York city, ncrease wages and reduce rents.

I would suggest that the bill be referred some first class real estate lawyer as to whether the language used carries out its ntention. But apart from this, if the bill becomes law the following would be some

of the results: The 1912 aggregate Greater New York land assessment being 62.6, running from Brooklyn, 50.5 per cent, to Manhattan, tion of military for the slightest infrac-66.9 per cent , which means that Manhattan borough taxes increased in the aggregate qual to Manha'tan's aggregate reduction. In individual cases where the assessed and value is less than the assessed building assessed value will run from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, and where the assessed land value is more than the assessed building

value the assessed land value to total to 130 per cent.; so that certain present individual taxes would be reduced all the way down to two-thirds and other present individual taxes would be increased all the way up to three times, or, expressed in "dollar value," where the present taxes payable average about 15 per cent. of gross rentals some will be reduced all the way down to 5 per cent, of gross rental and others increased all the way up to 40 per cent, of gross rental.

As for the bill forcing the erection and restricting the height of buildings irrespective of demand, reducing present and preenting future congestion, raising wages and educing rents, the least said the better

STEWART BROWNE NEW YORK, March 16.

Mr. Bent and Mr. Straight

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While Mr. Silas Bent of Chicago was without his consent, he should think and write straight, especially in discussing nonetary matters. While my name may not be Straight, I should avoid crooked hinking or writing on economic subjects Therefore the real question between us is ot one of names or right to names

Bent dodges the simple question asked of him as to why the occasional redemption of greenbacks with gold should create a deficit, to be met necessarily by the issue of bonds. His answer is that it is a fact of history that bonds have been issued. This is no answer. He further says: have reissued the notes instead of gold would have heightened the suspicion [as "Belgrade.—I found your letter at mother's, as I am on leave during the peace Railroad train in his rescue of a Polish aggravated the trouble." Does he then or we must breed our own mounts; to cor-

not reissued?

To his question, "If the Government pays eyed in my original query, "Where is the deficit?" The Government bookkeepers can credit themselves with fifty millions paid ut, but they must also debit them with fifty millions paid in, and Mr. Bent still leaves us in doubt as to why such transctions should necessitate the borrowing

Can it be possible that Mr. Bent has been said or written about the harmfulness of ou greenbacks, that he has done no independent hinking of his own, that he does not yet see the simple point involved in the qui do a little figuring of his own before he car either get himself straightened out or show me how my ideas are twisted or bent from a straight line? It would seem

SILAS STRAIGHT. NEW YORK, March 16.

Valuing the Virtues. If I were but a millionair

Within my bones I feel it Freed evermore from carking care Or duty to conceal it, With love for all my fellow men Fondly my heart would flower then. No longer when the price of beef

Is prodded by the trust Would I attempt to find relief By venting loud disgust calmly should I meet the jump And call the butcher man a trump No tradesman's charge should I resent;

The baker and the rest I'd promptly pay plus 10 per cent Just as a friendly jest: And when the landlord made repairs I should insist on going shares. The golden rule would be my guide,

and in the subway crush Politely should I stand aside While seats went with a rush-Although a limousine, no doubt, I'd chiefly use to get about. And thus through life I'd wend my way,

Engarlanding my peers. Around me 'twould be always May. Smiles would replace the tears. nd if a million seems too steep, I'd be almost as humane, cheap

MAURICE MORRIS.

Military Nation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a letter to THE SUN Mr. James F. J. Architrade with South America, signed by "A bald says that our citizen soldiery is about TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In de Chile.

It is to be regretted that a man who signs guess we shall all acknowledge that the himself with that serious title "A Business Man" should, instead of trying to increase than our own. Mr. Archibald chafes bebusiness, make an effort to obstruct it and cause our citizen soldiers do not equal i give to the public through the medium of efficiency and appearance the fightin throughout South America know do not represent actual conditions as found by the experienced American manufacturers had militant and aggressive nations to the and exporters.

There can be no doubt that in some Latin us an incentive we might have the pleasure

The flower of this nation is busy in the to and withheld from the more important try to compete with the merchants who there is no reason to believe that the counhave been established there for years and try is threatened from without. As we who in a certain way have the advantage have a good coast defence and a patriotic citizenship no nation on earth could do any more than scratch us a little. To be sure we might lose some superfluous possessions, but that would offer our legislators a greater opportunity to concentrate their mean that graft is entirely restricted to energies upon crying needs at home. Weaplast 138 years, but the heritage of true patriotism I firmly believe is a fixed quantity. The men of Lexington and the men who fought under Jackson at New Orleans were a crude and homely lot, no doubt; but they administered to one of the foremost miliary powers of that time the worst beating it had ever received. I may be wrong, but I firmly believe an aroused citizenship to-day could do the same thing, in spite of our polyglot, conglomerate population. The American spirit is infectious, electrifying The and irresistible. You cannot get it out of your blood if you once place foot on these J. R. LEWIS. POMPTON LAKES, N. J., March 16.

Extenuating Conditions in the Washing-

ton Show. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; strictures upon the appearance of the troops of the National Guard marching in he inaugural parade Mr. James F. J. Archibald overlooked the fact, if it was known to him, that he did not see regularly organ ized companies or battalions, but volunteers from several companies in one or-These men appeared in line voluntarily, taking time from their business bill, believing, apparently, from the litera-ture that is in their rooms for public con-expense. The spirit underlying their trip s not that of compulsory military service out to those going it is freely and frankly presented as an opportunity for a "good

Were these organizations sent by direct official order at the expense of national or bitration, has practised it in important respective State Governments, and did each cases and has urged it strongly on all unit show its full strength, they would have other Governments. The United States presented a far different aspect. Consideration of the cannot refuse to arbitrate the difference of the cannot refuse the cannot refu ering, then, that the guardsmen were not really on exhibition, they should be en-itled to every consideration in the mind land assessment was \$4,653,357,514, and the of all fair minded critics. They should building assessment \$2,716,222,137, or a certainly not be compared with organzed total of \$7,279,579,651, the percentage of troops of foreign Powers, who may be

ELLSWORTH D. GOSLING. Formerly First Sergeant, Fifth Company, C. A. C., Thirteenth A. D., N. G., N. Y.

The Frank Avowal of an Army Officer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The mounts of the portion of the regular army which appeared in the inaugural parade by "American Citizen" in a letter to THE SUN of March 7 is just, but not meritedbut it is most refreshing to know that our kindly critic is a competent one and knows whereof he speaks. We are too often sub-the exemption of coastwise vessels from ected to the strictures of the other sort of critic. It is most unusual to find a private American citizen with even an insignific at fraction of the knowledge of matters mili-tary displayed by "American Citizen," and

most gratifying, it may be added.

As to uniform. It has been for years, and is now, the unfortunate subject of constant tinkering and experiment. The army, besides performing a few unimportant functions, is now devoting itself to wearing out | national conventions and treaties. the left overs of clothing issues of innumerable colors and patterns. It is not unon to see in an organization of men coats and breeches of at least six different shades (of service uniform) ixty different cuts, leggings of three differ ent colors and patterns, shoes of four different models and two colors. By the way, either black or tan shoes are "uniform" with either blue dress or olive drab service niforms until the present stock of shoes. toed capless "gunboat" to the knob toed bell boy's delight, is exhausted.

The inferior quality of the mounts of the the increasing scarcity in the United States should not act under a treaty of suitable animals, but more to the fact can be even questioned by candid and that Congress is not as generous to us in honorable men. In the efficacy this particular as the municipal govern ments of our large cities are to their mounted police. To remedy the first difficulty some rect the second, elect the officials of our

large cities to Congress. Animals in our service are invariably well cared for and groomed "within an out fifty millions of gold and takes in paper, where is the surplus?" the answer is conof grooming will make a shaggy, hammer headed, ewe necked, goose rumped glyptosaurus look like a soldier's charger, any more than the auricular appendage of the female swine can be made to resemble

a silken receptacle.
Would that we had more critics like American Citizen"! There is another sort of military expert, however, who is most objectionable, and, unfortunately, most nuof Pullman cars, effectively disguised as shoe salesman or a clothing drummer. He tions will readily confess complete ignorance of bridge construction, landscape gardening or mining, but never of the art of war! He worthily before the world the principles can tell you exactly how many trained of civil and religious liberty foreign soldiers, expressed in terms of public efficiency and well be dozens, it requires to equal an American direct from the desk, farm or factory, equipped with a United States uniform and rifle. He voices the firm conviction that he Passaic police can march to the city of Mexico without other disagreeable incident than the annoyance of having their view of the mountain scenery impaired by the States in its constwise vessels sinks clouds of dust raised by hordes of fleeing Mexicans. A mild dissent to this statement by a man who has spent half a lifetim. Mexico evokes merely a contemptuous look.

FORT BAYARD, N. M., March 11.

Pat's Picnic.

Sons of the old and stanch brigade, Sons of those who have died. Shoulder to shoulder in this parade Show once again your pride! Like your fathers, be undismayed. The old giving place to the new The old pioneers we knew!

Form in the streets as they did of yore, Form as you've always done, Form in your thousands yet once more Form, and then march as one. We will give our cheerful aid. Manfully play your part, nd, like your sires of the old brigade, You'll live in this country's heart!

> Then marching, shoulder to shoulde Marching undismayed.
>
> Marching along to Old Erin's song. Like the sons of the old brigade LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

AGAINST FREE SHIPS

Committee Ask Repeal of the Canal Act.

ARBITRATION IS URGED

Members of Peace Endowment

Action Needed, It Is Held, to Make Clear Good Faith of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Repeal of that part of the Panama Canal as which grants free passage through the canal to American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade is urged by the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in a statemer

made public here to-night. The argument is made that Grea Britain has raised a fair issue regard ing the interpretation of the Hay Pauncefote treaty in her protest against the free tolls clause of the treaty and that the United States Government cannot refuse to arbitrate the question unless the cause of the protest is removed. Therefore, say the trustees the clause in the law to which objection has been taken should be repealed in order that the good faith of the United States with regard to the Panama Canal shall be made clear to the world.

The statement is signed by Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, Charles W. Eliot, John L. Cadwalader, Elib Root, Luke E. Wright, Charlemagne Tower, R. S. Woodward, Austen G Fox, J. G. Schmidlapp, Robert S. Brook ings, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel Mathe James L. Slayden, Charles L. Taylor Henry S. Pritchett, William M. Howard Robert A. Franks, Nicholas Murray Butler, Arthur William Foster and James Brown Scott.

After reviewing the circumstances under which the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefote treaties with Great Britain were negotiated the legislation by Congress of last summer and the British protest against the free tolls clause, the statement reads as follows:

"In a special sense the United States is bound to observe faithfully and without question the treaty of April, 1908 for the United States has been among Governments the great advocate of arence which has arisen concerning the proper interpretation of the Hav-Pauncefote treaty without turning its back on a very honorable chapter in its own history and damaging throughout the world the cause of free institutions. The republic ought to be the most scrupulous of all Governments in

tions. It must be faithful to its word even to its own hurt. "Assuming that the difference which has arisen concerning the construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty must be arbitrated unless the cause of the dif-ference can be wtihdrawn, we desire to urge on our fellow citizens the expediency of promptly repealing that ac-

the exact observance of treaty obliga-

tion of Congress which gave rise to the difficulty. "Granting that some American shi ping interests might be benefited by canal tolls, America surely larger interests which would be great served by the prompt abandonment any interpretation of the Hay-Paunc fote treaty against which Great Britain

can enter a reasonable protest. "The United States has an immense interest in the sanctity of contracts, and in the strict observance of all interhas an immense interest in the faithful observance of any treaty between two or more nations which has been entered into 'for the benefit of mankind.' It is true that in times past many treaties have not been strictly observed; that others have been suffered to lapse quietly, and that some have been vio lated by one or more of the parties. too impatient to wait for a new conomprising every model from the square vention. Despotic and monarchical governments have often sinned in these respects, and republics have been ac cused of like conduct. All the more avalry and field artillery is due partly to reason that the American republic international agreements lies the chief hope of the world for progressive civili-

"The further promotion, in a method of uncertain value, of the interests of American coastwise shipping interests. already protected by the possession of a complete monopoly as against a other nations, is a doubtful matter of commercial improvement. The whole country considered, the pecuniary ad vantage would not be large, and might easily be completely offset by accon panying disadvantages, but whatever advantage might come to this well pro tected industry, it would be as nothing compared with the interests of th whole United States in carrying out erous. He is frequently encountered (and the noble work of building a canal be-orse, heard; in the smoking compartments tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans a for the common advantage of all na

zation.

"The greatest interest of the United public efficiency and well being while those principles develop, and thereby to promote the adoption of these prin ciples the world over. This is a great material as well as a great moral it terest. In comparison with this large interest, the interest of the into insignificance.

"By securing the repeal of that part of the act of Congress on the Panam n the military service and is familiar with | Canal which provided for the exempt of American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls, the American peop would embrace a precious opportun o prove that they understand the highest interest, and recognize duty to promote it 'for the benefit of

WON'T CARICATURE CUBISTS. Art Fakers Will Confine Their Fun

to East India This Year. Discouraged perhaps at the impe oility of caricaturing the work of Cubis and Futurist artists, since the originals are in themselves as extreme as anything could well be, the Society of American Fakers announces that its coming exhibition at the Fine Arts Building, or April 14 in the Art Students League quarters, will be devoted to East India subjects. There will be tropical scenery, tropical animals and tropical costumes, with Gunga Din as "the big noise." The auction sale of the fakes will take place on April 17.